## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WASHINGTON UNION EXPLAINS ITS VIEWS—WILY THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD IS ABUSED—PROSPECTS OF MR. ORR—THE CHARLESTON MERCURY BOUGHT UF—MR. DISNEY'S POSITION—ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR THE CLERESHIP—COL. FORNEY, ETC.

orning. It has been said that he is not popular in his sure the Charleston Mercury is opposed. Such

distration, was purchased up by the government adver-distration, was purchased up by the government adver-disements, and thereupon set up its vulgar howl against

mey stood on the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill. He voted sgainst the bill, but explained that his reason for for a Northern man to give, when not a single Southern

been brought forward in the person of Horatio J. Harris, at present U. S. District Attorney for Mississippi. Mr.

organizations.

Amongst the latest arrivals are Messrs. James L. Orr, John Pettit, A. Ellison, and Junius Hillyer. Orr's chances for the Bpeakership are considered good.

Obstuary.

DEATH OF JUDGE DOUGHERTY, OF GEORGIA—DEATH OF A REA CAPTAIN, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27, 1853.

Judge Dougherty, of Georgia, died suddenly, at Athens, on Saturday svening.

The brig George Harrie, of Boston, put into this port yesterday, in consequence of the death of her Captain, Porter, who cled of synapsias, a few minutes before the brig's anchor was dropped here

The Weather at Boston.

Boston, November 27, 1853.

The weather here is very cold, and indicates a fall of

The Ship Great Republic.
PROYDERGE, November 27, 1953.
The ship Great Republic passed Point Judith this aftermoon, at half past I o'clock, bound for New York.

Markets.

Markets.

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The sales of cotton to-day were 4 500 bales, at unchanged prices: The week's business has been 44 000 bales, and the stock on hand now reaches 175,000 bales. Bio coffee—Sales of the week's 0,000 bags at 10%c. a 11%c., being an advance of %c. Stock. 64,000 bags. Mess pork-Sales of 1,000 bbls at \$12. Freights to Liverpool are quoted at 13 16ths. Sight exchange on New York par to % premiur.

New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1853.

The sales of cetton to-day were only 1,000 bales. Prices are now 300,000 bales short of the same time last year. Strict midding is quoted at 9%c. Rio coffee—4,000 bags sold to-day, at 11c. a 11%c.

Charleston, Nov. 26, 1853.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 1,100 bales, at prices ranging from T%c a 10%c.

PROVINCE, Nov. 27, 1853.

One market for cotton has undergone no material

The packet ship George Huribut which arrived yester-day from Havre, left that port with 615 passengers, of whom security five died at sea. The ship Rochambenu, from Liverpool, also arrived yesterday, reports elever

Marine Affairs.

Latreme—At Belleville, N. J., on the 23d inst., by Messra. T. A. & W. H. Brown, builders, a clipper schooner of about 300 tons, called the Humming Bird, owned by Messra. B. Blossom & Son, Brown, and others, and to be commanded by Capt. Casper Begert. She is to run in the trade between New York and Whimington, N. C.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUCIDE BY CUTING HIS THROAY.—Coroner O'Donnell yesterday held an inquest, at No. 123 Greenwich at eet, on the body of Joseph Taylor, a native of Ireland, forty years of age, who committed suiside by cutting his throat with a rasor, at his lodgings in Greenwich atreet. The deceased was a perter in the store of Smith & Townsend, and for some time peat, it appears, had exhibited signs of aberration of mind, produced by intemperance, and while under delirium tremens had attempted his life. The jury, on the facts elicited as above stated, ren lered a verdice of "Suicide but cutting his throat, which act had been superinduced by the too free use of intoxicating fluor."

UNKNOWN MAR FOUND DROWNED—Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest at pier No. 12, East river, on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the river. Deceased appeared to be fifty fluy yea so f age, and dross ed in a black dress coat, with brass buttons, a black vest and black pants, a white shirt and undershirt and shoes. In his pocket were found a knife, one cent, and a small stile bag. He had small red whakers, and thin hair, partly gray. Dr. Blumenthal made an external examination of the body, and did not find any marks of violence other than a slight bruise over the left eye, which appeared to be freen. No clue could be ascertained at to the name of the deceased. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from causes to the jury unknewn."

KILLID ON BOARD A SHIP.—Coroner O'Donnell yesterday held an inquest at No. 41 Clarkson street, on the body of Parrick McMullen, a hand on beare the United States mail steamship Beltic, lying at the foot of Canal street, who died from injuries received on last S

NUNCIO—ADDRESS BY REV. DR. CUMMING.

About four thousand people assembled yesterday at Manhattanville, to witness the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of a new Catholic Church, on the corner of the Bloomingdale road and 181st street. Among the crowd was a large number of the Catholic clergy from this and other cities. The fact that the Pope's Nuncio, Mors. Bedini, would be present to lay the corner stone, being generally known, attracted a much larger crowd than usual at the celebrations of such ceremonies. Every accommodation was provided for all who attended, and a handsome collation was laid out in the pastorage, for the

there was a large number present. The weather, which was threateng in the morning, cleared up some hours before the appointed time, and a bright sun shone down on the celebration of the imposing ceremot iss.

The edifice fronts upon the Bloomingdale road, and will have upon its left a spacious schoolhouse, belonging to the Christian Brothers. This building will soon be completed, and will be capable of accommodating nearly a thousand pupils.

The church itself is to be in the Gothic style of architecture—that commonly known as the "Early Pointed." It will be built of brick the sater tables, trimmings o doors, windows and butterses being of brown stone. The main building will be fifty-seven feet by minty feet, with a chancel signiteen feet by thirty feet. At the southeas angle will be a tower and spire of one hundred and thirty-five feet in height. It will have an open timber roof richly ornamented with mouldings and tracery. Over the altar, in the chancel, will be a large window of stained glass, representing the Arunaciation of the Blessed Virgin, the patron saint of the church. The other windows are to be filled with handsome stained glass, containing sproprists device and symbols. The other windows are to be filled with handsome stained glass, containing sproprists device and symbols. The other windows are to be filled with handsome stained glass, containing sproprists device and symbols. The other windows are to be filled with handsome stained glass, containing sproprists devices and symbols. The other windows are to be filled with handsome stained glass, containing sproprists devices and symbols. The other windows are to be filled with handsome stained glass, containing sproprists devices and symbols. The other windows are to be filled with handsome stained glass, containing sproprists devices and symbols. The other windows are to be filled with handsome stained glass, containing sproprists devices and symbols. The other hindows are to be filled with handsome stained glass, containing sproprists devices an

island, and for a while the Americans were obliged to abandon Fort Washington and cross over to the other side of the North river, to Fort Lee Seeing the commander inchief of the American army forced to abandon his positior, many might have said: "What a poor cause is that of Republican America!" And yet how little was it thought at that time that there suits of that revolution would be to build a city on this leand which is equalled in size by but two or three cities in the world, and which, if it goes on, will go beyond the greatest of the modern world, and even surpass in splendor those of ancient cities of which we read in history, and can hardly believe the descriptions of them which we read! There are men probably present who remember to have gone on a journey to Rev. Dr. Powers, of St. Peter's church, when christian consolation was wanted in such a place as Manhattanville. Art since that time how much has been done in the increase of this city! How much has been done in the increase of the number of those belonging to our religion, and of the churches in which we may worship! But while we are surrounded by temporal blessings which go on increasing, we must not forget the beneficence with which we have been showered by Him who is the giver of all good gifts. Let us show our gratitude to the Aimschyl Ged by endeavoring to carry out in the same progress, all that is required and recommended by the church, so that we may be sure that is receiving temporary blessings we are not injuring our soals. Show your gratitude to God by offering at his shrine a portion of your goods from time to time. Stand by your pastor and do not desert him. Do not let your zeal cool until the building which you have begun has been completed—until your friends and your selves will be gathered here again, not to witness the laying of a corner stone, but to witness its dedication the wurship of Aimighty God.

At the close of this afdress the Nuneic gave his bene

scription, is to be called the Church of the Annunciation

FURTHER PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE ARREST OF

THE ROBBER AND RECOVERY OF THE MONEY.
In Sunday's HERALD we published the arrest of Chause Johnson, the man who stole the bag containing \$37,810 in back bills, from the Bank of the State of New York, on the arrest recovered upwards of \$32,000 of the stolen money. Since the arrest we have been furnished with money. Since the arrest we have been furnished with additional facts, which ten's naturally to increase the public interest in this extraordinary affair.

Prafectis operis muraria O'Conner and Hamil' et opirio ligaarias P. R. and J. P. Savaga.

The above inscription, written on perchament, with the United States coins for 1853, and several books, pamphlets, and newspayers of the day, contaised in a copper box, made by Alfred Lyons, of Manhattanville, was placed under the corner atone.

When the corner atone was laid, Rev. Dr. Cummings, after receiving the Nunclo's blessing, delivered the following address:

As it is growing late, and many of you have come from sar off, I shall not detain you long with the remarks I have to make. This day it rue of joy and consolation for all the Catholics of New York, and in a special manner for all those of this ward and enighborhood. For the Catholics of Manhattanville, I may say, that it is the greatest day yet recorded in the history of their church. We have met to lay the corner stone of a church in which you and your children may worship, and the person who bissed it and placed it where it shall rest for years, perhaps for centuries, is the regresentative of the roat venerated and the most beloved and the titles with which it is blessed, but it is generally observed that the greatest results are obtained from the samellest beginnings; the greatest powers are not to the rites with which it is blessed, but it is generally observed that the greatest results are obtained from the samellest beginnings; the greatest powers are not took whose first manifestations is the most striking. The noise of powder-explodite, which is before you on the other—this noise starties the world discover of the church And yet it was not strated with any noise—with any outward manifestation of its progress. Yen read its power in the immense results which have been brought about by it. So it will be—so let us all pray it may be—with this Church of Mahaktanville, which now has provided to the church it was not strained, which any outward manifestation of its progress. Yen read its power in the immense results which have been brought about by it. So it

Personal Intelligence.

Senator Atchison was waited upon by a number of his political friends in St. Louis on the 18th inst, and solicited to address the people before his departure for Washington. But he declined doing so, as igning for reason, that his pressure was required at the tederal city by the 55th inst. A response to the letter which was delivered to him will, we suppose, be made from Washington city.

Major Whiting of the Army, accompanied by his family, arrived at Little Rock, Ark., on the 11th inst., on his way to Fort Towson.

Hon. E. A. Warren, representative in Congress, from the southern dit trict of Arkansas, arrived at Little Rock on the 9th inst., or route for Washington.

The Hon. Robert W. Johnson, the newly appointed United States Senator from Arkansas, was in Louisville on the 23d inst., and would leave in a few cays for Washington.

Hon. John B. Macy, of Wisconsin, Hon. John P. Cook, of lows, Hon. Richard Yates, and Hon. James Knox, of Illinsis, all members of Congress, were at Chicago on the 23d inst., bound to Washington.

Hon Geritt Smith, of New York, has sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to be enabled to leave bome for Washington.

Hon. A. P. Edgerten, M. C., of Ohio, W. J. Mc Alpine, Esq., J. H. McAlpine, Esq., J. H. McAlpine, Esq., T. R. Nivens, Esq., W. C. Young, Esq., T. R. Butter, A. B. Smith, J. H. Sanford, Han. A. E. Field, and W. Richardson all of New York, were at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 25th inst.

Rev Dr. Farley, of Brocklyn, preached yesterday in the Federal street Church, Boston.

Hon. C. M. Straub, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Joshua Vangant, of Maryland, Hon. Lina Boyd, of Kentucky. Hon.

the Federal street Church, Beston.

Hon. C. M. Straub, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Joshua Vanzant, of Maryland, Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentacky, Hon. R. F. Hallet, of Massachusetts, Hon. E. A. Warren, of Arkansas, Hon. Bernard Hann, of lowa, and Hon. H. H. Johnson, of Ohio, have arrived in Washington.

Madame Sontag and Count Rossi arrived in the city last evening, from Philadelphia, and are occupping apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel.

From Callae, in ship Whirlwise—Mr Sweet and lady.

From Havre, in ship O Hurlbut—Mr and Mrs Mirley, G. Mourane. J. B. Harlossen, P. M. Selman, A. P. Pireni,

Even Malega, in Park Lev.—Mc Sattag.

One Boston. Deverspendense.
Debreto, New, 18, 1857.
The Whether-High Prices—Musicand Names of Prices of Control Contro

renew, the coalition and to nominate a coalitim senatorial teket for the third time, the delegates to the democratic convention were, to a very large extent, also delegates to a convention, held at the same time and place, of the democracy of the Fourth Congressional district, for the purpose of choosing a delegate to represent that district in the national democratic convention, which was to meet in June, '52. Eo far were the delegates to the county convention also delegates to the district convention, that the former body was compelled to adjourn in order to afford the latter an opportunity to perform its very important business. I am particular in stating this fact, because it shows how completely was the identification of the district convention, assembled for the transaction of political business, exclusive y national in its character, with the coalition democracy. The Middlesex Democratic County Convention of 1851 was the most thorough going coalition body that ever assembled in Massachusetts. I harmonised completely with the free soilers, and placed on its Senatorial ticket three such men as Henry Wisen, Anson Burlinghame, and Sarauel E. Sewell. You will at once see that men of such views never would have appointed to any office a known auticonlitionist. Now, who did they select to represent them in the Democratic National Convention?—who but Richard Frothingham, Jr., edict receiver in ordinary against coulitionists. Gen. Cushing? The district convention made Mr. Frothingham their representative, because they believed him to be a chalitionist. Had it been supposed that he was opposed to the coalition, he would have stood no more chance of receiving the delegateship than Martin Luther had of being chosen Leo X.'s successor. There had been some talk of placing Mr. Frothingham on the coalition Senatorial ticket; but his friends, members of both conventions, said that he preferred the delegateship; and it was given to him.

the of air custration. While the whigh were in power here, from the commencement of 1844 to the close of 1850, they were in the habit of grinding out at each session, batches of resolves on slavery and its extension; and these were all but universally known as abolition resolves—a term used to save words; and it was with reference to just such resolves as those that I spoke of when I said I had been told that Mr. Frothingbam had voted for abolition resolves in the House of Representatives. Let us see what he did vote for at the session of 1850, on the subject of slavery.

On the 23d of March, when resolves on the subject of slavery were under consideration in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mr. Boutwell roved to amend, by striking out the presmble, and all after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following, viz.—"That Congress has the power, and it is its duty, to make all needful rules and regulation-prespecting the territories of the United States, and that one needful rule is the prohibition of domestic servitude therein." Some other resolves were proposed by Mr. Boutwell in addition to this. In the list of yeas on this amendment, I find the following names of members from Middlesex county:—Bontwell, of Groton; Banks, of Waltham; Cowdry, of Stoneham, and Thorndike and Frothingham, of Charlestown. All the names here given are those of eminent coalition leaders from the democratic side. The resolve from which I have quoted expressed the general opinion of our democracy at that time. Up to 186 our democratic side abolition ideas and movements, and consequently were are these of eminent coalition leaders from the democratic side. The resolve from which I have quoted expressed the general opinion of our democracy at that time. Up to 186 our democratic states on the small majorities that others are the summer of several Southern States, in voting against the coalition resolves the re

but so resolutely were they met, that nothing was gained to them by much a course; and on the very days when the coalition senatorial tickets were elected, (1849-50), in the counties of Middiesex and Worcester, by deciver majorities, Mr. Palfrey was beaten in the fourth district, composed of towns to-cated in those counties, by heavy votes. It is true that Mr. Palfrey got soms democratic votes at almost every trial; and it is a curious fact that, of the men who threw such votes, some are now Mr. Frothingham's stiffest supporters, while others have been preferred for office; by the administration, over men who steadily refused to support either the free soil or the whig candidate. Mr. Prothinghams had nothing to do with tile contest in the fourth district until Mr. Palfrey had been struck down from the high position that he had occupied at its commencement; and then he came into S only as a candidate.—not as a worker. At the fines scene, when his friends left him, in 1851, the votes that had been previously cast for him were given in rather larger numbers to the whig than to the free soil candidate, which would not seem to indicate a desire for a coahtion on the part of the democracy, to elect a free soiler to Congress. For such a miss to ende wor to throw upon some of his former supporters the odium that is now supposed to attach to coalitionism, at a national election, shows that some people have no more regard for truth than they have feelings of gratitude. A coalition was never thought of by the democratic party in the Fourth district, and the only nomination that Mr. Frothingham, ever accepted "against the coalition," was on a "bolding" ticket for representatives, in Charlestown, several mouths after the close of the Congressional election. The sat time that Mr. Frothingham, ever accepted "against the coalition was never thought of the resultion is was a band as that is say, why did not these gently and the supposed to be fools, lind out the fact before the autumn of 1853? Why did they accept offices at the

We had a very pleasant voyage of one hundred and thirty-four days to this port. We anabored in Hobson's Bay, and I have been once on shore. Melbourne is a fair leoking place. Everything is very dear, and there are many here who would be glad to get home. I do not thick that it is the place which it is talked up to be. The mines are a perfect lottery; some hit and some miss. The person on beard the ship who takes this letter have has been up to the mines for eighteen months, and has just raised money enough to pay a steerage passage home. We shall leave in about six weeks for Caliso.

charges, &c.

Charges, —Vessels should be chartered with the privilege of using another port in Australia.

City Intelligence.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The Committee of the Polish Democratic Soisty have the honor of informing their scuntrymen residing in New York and its vicinity, as well as the friends of the holy cause of Polish Beerly, that they will celebrate the twenty-third antiversary of the Polish revolution of the 29th of November, 1830, on Tuesday next, the 29th of this menth, in the building situated on the southeast cornect of Sprome street and the Bowery, No. 337 Broome street.

Gloskowshi Kiezman, Mohraychi, Rassewski, Szpaczek, Members of the Committee

COUNTY CANVASES.—The Board met on Saturday, about noon, with Supervisors Compton in the chair, Supervisor Boyce presented the returns, as corrected, from the First district of the Fifth ward, which were received. Supervisor Tiemann having taken the chair, Supervisor Compton can rassed the State and County tickets of the Eighth ward, which were found to be all right. The Board acjourned to Monday at 12 o'clock.

Emigration—Department from Philadellatia.—The departation from Philadelphia, to inquire into the system of emigrant laws and the general management of the emigrant in New York, finished their labors on Saturday and returned to Philadelphia, leaving one member, a resident of New York, to complete the inquiries, and draw up a report upon the emigrant system, with a view to an application to the State Legislature of Pennylvania for an act to form rimilar institutions at Philadelphia. Induding the refuge, the hospitals, the nurseries, and the schools were reviewed with much courtesy by Mayer Westervelt and introduced to the Vice Chairman of the Eard of Commissioners for Emigration, Capital Crabbree, and to the Secretary, Mr. Casserry, by whom every information was received with much courtey by Mayer Westervelt and introduced to the Vice Chairman of the refuge, the hospitals, the nurseries, and the schools were information and assistance to the